

field or choke the river with their bodies.

25 Mile Line Broken.

The official report from the army headquarters of the Italian commander says that on the whole of the thirty-five mile line from Montello to the sea the Austrians have been beaten off the west bank of the river, with the exception of a small bridge-head which they hold before San Dona di Piave.

Italian cavalry already is across the river harassing the routed enemy. They passed over at many points between Montello and Zenon bend.

In the south, where the Austrians gave the greatest menace to Venice, Italian infantry, swarming forward from the positions which they held on the old channel of the Piave, men have reached the new channel.

Late reports say they have passed this channel at one point at least, gaining a strong bridgehead.

Far to the north, in the vicinity of the Montello heights, the Italians have swept back in one stroke all of the gains for which the enemy paid a huge price in lives.

They first recovered all of the heights, falling in between the Montello and the river 45,000 of the enemy. They then drove forward, smashing back or capturing the foe, until they reached the river.

Since that time, they have gained possession of two bridgeheads on the opposite side of the river. These bridgeheads are at Nervesa and Fasele.

Venice Armistice Defeat.

The defeat is admitted in the official statement which was sent out by the war office at Vienna tonight. This statement says that the Austrians have evacuated the Montello plateau and "some sectors" of the positions which they held on the right bank of the Piave.

The report says this movement was forced by the flood of the Piave and claims that it was carried out without knowledge of the Italians.

This statement seems hardly to conform with the fact that the Italians captured such numbers of men.

Great Offensive Failure.

Thus has ended in a little more than a week the effort of Austria-Hungary to carry out the mandate of Berlin to "smash Italy at any cost." The effort was spurred onward by the desire to gain the Montello, which it seems only a victory could less.

The enemy, in their first dash, began a week ago Sunday, pressed across the Piave at a number of points and at one time had crossed the Fossalta canal. In the north, they had overrun more than half of the Montello and had conquered ground on both sides of that important height.

The drive, however, slackened somewhat, and the first effort was foiled in the Montello region where Italian counter attacks required most of the plateau.

Then came the torrential rains which changed the Piave, usually at this time of year a trickling stream, into a rushing torrent. This prevented Austrian reinforcements and supplies from reaching the men on the west bank.

Bridges torn out by the flood and blown away by the retreating troops, the retreat of those on the west bank. Gradually the Italians closed in on them, beating them closer and closer to the stream and keeping them under a storm of artillery and rifle fire.

Time and time again, as the Austrians attempted to stand, the Italians resorted to the bayonet.

Piave River Subsides.

The waters of the Piave then subsided almost as quickly as they had risen. On the upper reaches of the river it became too shallow to ford the streams. On Saturday night the enemy began his retreat. The movement was observed by the Italians who kept the retiring enemy constantly under fire.

The rear guards which were left to protect the retreat could not hold back the troops of Gen. Diaz and most of them were either slain or captured.

How pressed the enemy was is proved by the fact that he abandoned great stores of rifles, machine guns, gun carriages, and canons in case, and are not thought to have been large, as the Austrians had been prevented by the flood from bringing many big guns to their forward posts.

Crippled for New Effort.

The news in military circles tonight is that the defeat of the Austrians is so crushing that it will be impossible for the enemy to repeat his offensive on a serious scale for several weeks.

One of the causes for the Austrian disaster is said to have been faulty judgment in placing their reserves, by which they failed to be brought up at a critical moment to meet the clever strategy of the Italian general.

So strongly is the Piave line now held by the Italians, say military critics, that it will be impossible for the disorganized enemy armies to strike it, and there is not the slightest fear that they again will try to cross the river. It is said they staked everything on this offensive and threw all their forces into it. Thirty-seven divisions have been identified as being in the battle.

NOW THE RETREAT BEGAN

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 23.—(By the Associated Press)—The great retreat by the Austrians along the Piave front began under cover of darkness on Saturday night. The retreating troops left their cannon behind them.

The Italian attack began at dawn Sunday morning. With the Montello on the left bank, the line was carried out all along the line through Caneleto to San Dona di Piave.

The Italians have taken large numbers of prisoners, great quantities of munitions and other booty.

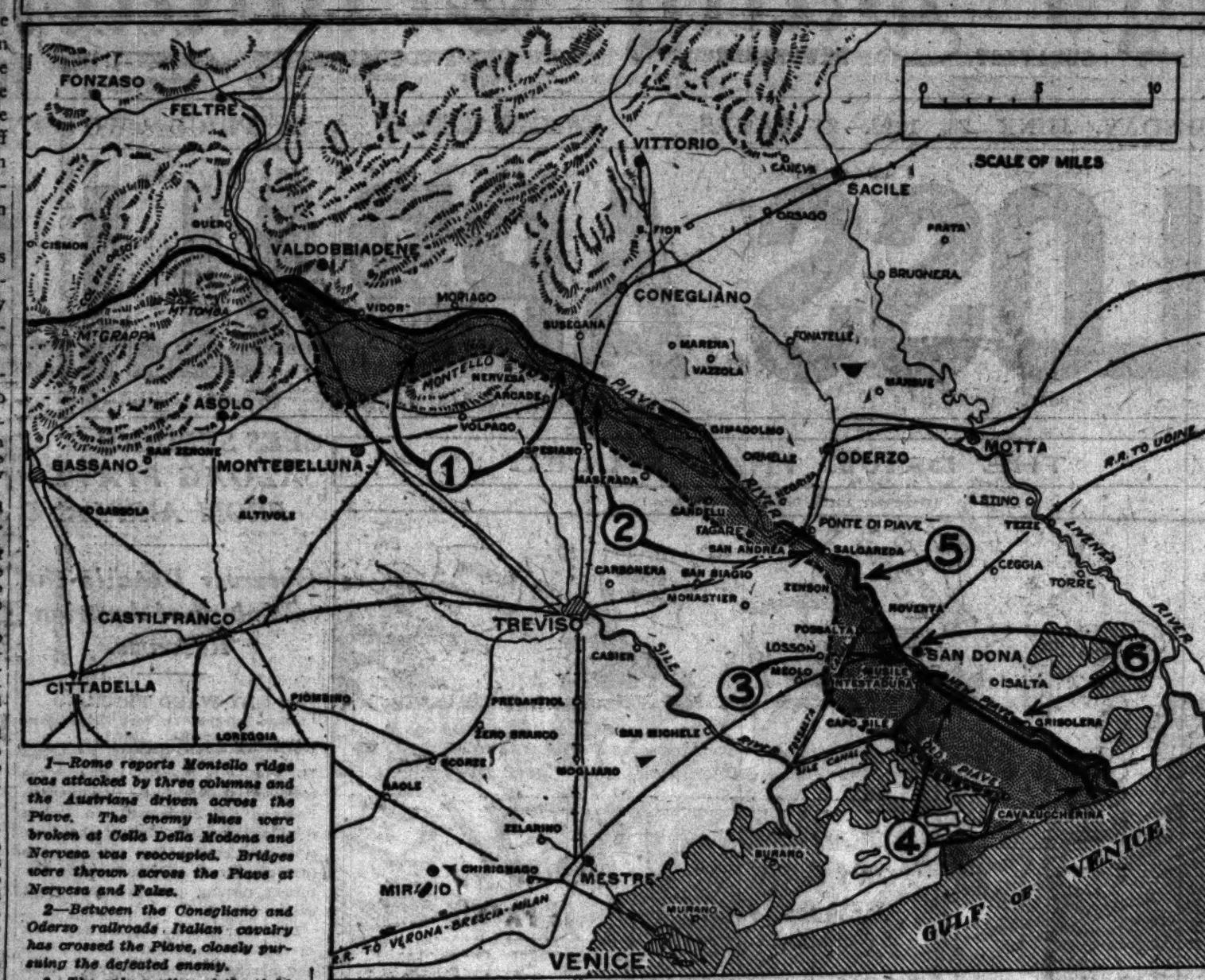
The Italians are advancing from their bridgehead of Capo Sila.

Both the Zenon bend the Austrians are sighting rear guard actions to cover the retreat of their main body. The two armies have been locked in battle since the 1st of May and had met near the Adriatic.

Many Barriers at Piave.

The Austrian retreat, which began in an orderly manner, soon became wildly disorganized and confused. Many thousands of Austro-Hungarians

WHERE THE AUSTRIANS HAVE BEEN DEFEATED



PARIS EXPECTS DEFEAT TO LEAD TO AN UPRISING

Famine and Losses Are Seen as Cause of Public Revolt.

OFFICIAL REPORTS GIVE DETAILS OF PIAVE VICTORY

Washington, D. C., June 24.—A telegram received by the Italian embassy from Rome today carries the following official report:

"Offensive operations of our troops began Sunday. After violent artillery preparations that destroyed all bridges except one, the infantry drove forward with irresistible impetus. The flooded Piave contains thousands of enemy corpses. Divisions which had passed the Piave were decimated by our artillery and infantry."

"Montello was attacked by three columns. The enemy lines were broken at Cells Della Madona and Nervesa was reoccupied. From Maserada to Sardona the Austrians first resisted our attacks desperately, but finally were forced to retreat to the left bank."

"The battle continued fiercely in the Sardona sector. Forty-five thousand prisoners and enormous booty were captured by the Italians."

American airmen displayed great bravery in the first encounter. Lieut Young, attacked by two Austrian chasers, was obliged to land on the lower Piave.

Report Issued in Rome.

ROME, June 24.—The official report issued by the war office tonight, covering the opening of Italy's victory, follows:

"Reckoning in London.

London, June 23.—The laconic bulletin from Gen. Diaz announcing that the defeated Austrians are retreating in disorder with the Italians in pursuit is the most heartening news received in allied countries in many months.

Public opinion here has been pre-occupied by the progress of the operations since the first days of the fighting to hope that Italy was destined to redeem the grievous disaster suffered last October, and as each day of the battle passed hope began to grow into confidence.

Austrian claims did little or nothing to lessen this confidence, and when in blood red letters on Austrian banners, the Italian counter-attack was received with its laconic reply.

"We are saving the shouting until Austria's plunders are defeated," said 70 year old Deputy Banchette, who is spending his time as an Alpine officer tramping to and fro among the soldiers, telling them that victory is the one way to secure peace.

With the news of the Austrians' retreat, the Italian public, like the British, is awaiting the crowning result of the battle.

"The word 'Piave' is being written in blood red letters on Austrian banners, the Italian banner was received with its laconic reply.

"We are saving the shouting until Austria's plunders are defeated," said 70 year old Deputy Banchette, who is spending his time as an Alpine officer tramping to and fro among the soldiers, telling them that victory is the one way to secure peace.

Comment in some quarters here assumes that the defeat on the Piave will have an important influence on operations on the western front, it being supposed that the aim of the central powers in the offensive was to destroy the Italian power of resistance to transform the Austrian army into a counter-force to the Americans.

It is taken for granted generally that the defeat must have an important effect on the internal situation in Austria-Hungary, where some complicated Austro-German triumph was made solely to counterbalance the devastating influence of food scarcity and other factors on the German forces.

The suggestion is made that these causes may have had much to do with the failure of the Austrian forces in France.

Some officials here, however, expect the Germans to hit hard in France in order to cover whatever other steps they are compelled to take for the relief of Austria. Repeated blows along the allied front, it is argued, would tend to keep Gen. Foch from inaugurating an all-out offensive in Italy and might impede plans for a great counter drive in France.

One distinguished army officer adds that the German troops are concentrated on the Italian front; the terrain is in Austria's favor and the allies' hands are full, so that they cannot offer Italy any aid at this time.

Warn Foe Strike.

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DEFEAT UPSETS WHOLE WAR PLAN OF THE GERMANS

Foch May Be Able to Strike Enemies in France.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—Germany's entire offensive program may have been upset by the defeat of the Austrians along the Piave river.

Official reports reaching Washington bear out the picture of the Austrian disaster given in press accounts from Italy, although the full extent of the Italian success is not apparent. It is regarded as certain, however, that the central powers have been dealt a blow that will further shake the morale of their people and probably will compel the German high command to make a complete readjustment of its plans in France.

Message Sent by Baker.

Secretary Baker showed the significance attached here to the defeat of the Austrians when he dispatched the following telegram today to the American ambassador at Rome for transmission to the Italian minister of war:

"The people of the United States are watching with enthusiasm and admiration the splendid exploits of the great army of Italy in resisting and driving back the enemy forces, while rapidly advancing a major offensive on the Italian front."

"I take great pleasure in offering my own hearty congratulations and would be most happy to have a message of greeting and congratulation transmitted to Gen. Diaz and his brave soldiers."

"The exploit of the Italian army is one of the really fine things of the war," Mr. Baker added later. "The effect on Austria, threatened at home with revolt, will be tremendous.

"Conditions are such that it will be difficult for the Germans to reinforce the Austrians."

Big Effect in France.

Army men here agreed with the view expressed by Mr. Baker that the defeat could not help but influence the course of events in France. It is regarded as vital from the German point of view that the Italian front be made secure before German designs in France can be prosecuted to their full effect.

There was lively reconnoitering activity during the night. East of Badonville shock troops penetrated the Franco-American trenches and inflicted heavy losses. They brought back forty-four dead.

While there is imminent danger that the Austro-Hungarian government may consider Germany cannot devote herself wholly to the task she has undertaken of forcing victory in the west before American man power can swing the scales against her.

Both at the war department and in diplomatic circles there was much speculation as to the moves to follow.

"Section A"—In spite of opposition, we again improved our position northwest of Chateau Thierry. In the north the artillery of both sides continues active. In the Vosges, where patrols are very active, a raid attempt by the enemy was repulsed.

"Section B"—There is nothing to report in this section.

FORTUNES OF BATTLE ON WEST FRONT

BRITISH REPORT

LONDON, June 24.—The minor operation carried out last night in the neighborhood of Metzern was completely successful; all our objectives were gained and our line advanced. In addition to the prisoners reported this morning, ten machine guns were taken.

A few prisoners were captured last night in a successful raid by the French troops in the Loures sector.

EARLY REPORT

A successful minor enterprise, in which many Germans were killed, fifty prisoners captured and some machine guns taken, was carried out by our troops late this morning south of Metzern.

Casualties were inflicted on the enemy and a few prisoners were captured by us during the night in raids and patrol movements on other parts of France.

FRENCH REPORT.

PARIS, June 24.—A local operation enabled us to improve our positions on the plateau north of Lepern. We took 170 prisoners. An enemy counter-attack, delivered immediately, was repulsed.

The artillery activity was quite spirited between the Aisne and the Marne. On June 23 five enemy airplanes were brought down or forced to land. Fifteen tons of projectiles were dropped on aviation grounds in Picardy during the Aisne and on bivouacs in the neighborhood of Chavaine and Montdidier.

Great Hope Given.

It is obvious that the great hopes they had before March 24 have been frustrated, owing to the way the enemy has been checked and held on all fronts. The most optimistic of us believe they have the last supreme chance of gaining a decision this year, but I doubt whether this belief is widespread among the men now in the line.

The health does not seem to be good just now, and they are said to be suffering to some extent from the miasma which prevails.

Both opposing armies have been quite active in the Aisne and the Somme sectors.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

GERMAN REPORT

BERLIN, via London, June 24.—The situation is unchanged. Increased fighting activity continued throughout the day on the Aisne and the Aire; in the evening it revived on other sectors of the battle front.

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"Section B"—There is nothing to report in this section.

AMERICAN REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Gen. Pershing's communiqué for yesterday follows:

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"Section B"—There is nothing to report in this section.

TELLS OF WORK DONE IN ITALY BY U. S. AVIATORS

ROME, June 23.—Capt. Florme La Guardia, representative in Italy of the American Red Cross and captain of the American flying corps, returned to Rome today after having accompanied the first contingent of American aviators to the Italian front. Capt. La Guardia declined to make an extended statement on the activities of the Americans, merely saying:

"Our boys already have made a real contribution to the Italian front, where they conducted themselves exceptionally well. Let me assure you that the Americans will know the Americans, though they are only a few of them on this front. In answer to their long distance submarine warfare we will give the Americans plenty of low altitude bombing."

According to Capt. La Guardia, there is every probability that Lieut. Clarence Young, who was compelled to land during the battle on the lower Piave, had not been killed, but was made prisoner by the Austrians.

On the other hand, Capt. La Guardia, the Austro-Hungarian minister, took the position unable to make a declaratory statement on the condition of East Galicia.

He said, "The Austrians, though they are not yet fully recovered from their winter campaign, are preparing for another offensive, which they will commence in the month of July. They are determined to reconquer the lost territories of the empire."

He added, "The Austrians are determined to reconquer the lost territories of the empire."

Comment in some quarters here assumes that the defeat on the Piave will have an important influence on operations on the western front, it being supposed that the aim of the central powers in the offensive was to destroy the Italian power of resistance to transform the Austrian army into a counter-force to the Americans.

It is taken for granted generally that the defeat must have an important effect on the internal situation in Austria-Hungary, where some complicated Austro-German triumph was made solely to counterbalance the devastating influence of food scarcity and other factors.

The suggestion is made that these causes may have had much to do with the failure of the Austrian forces in France.

Some officials here, however, expect the Germans to hit hard in France in order to cover whatever other steps they are compelled to take for the relief of Austria. Repeated blows along the allied front, it is argued, would tend to keep Gen. Foch from inaugurating an all-out offensive in Italy and might impede plans for a great counter drive in France.

One distinguished army officer adds that the German troops are concentrated on the Italian front; the terrain is in Austria's favor and the allies' hands are full, so that they cannot offer Italy any aid at this time.

GERMAN ON WANE; MEN ILL

BID FOR PEACE NOW, STRIKERS CRY IN AUSTRIA

Vienna Workers Present
Demands to Bureau;
Hunger Grows.

LONDON, June 24.—Strikers in the various factories at Vienna on Saturday formulated a demand that the Austrian government show itself ready for a general peace and invite the governments of enemy countries to enter into peace negotiations, says a dispatch from The Hague to the Times. Representatives of the workers submitted the plan to Baron Burian, the Austrian foreign minister.

Call Strike General.
ZURICH, Switzerland, June 24.—The Austrian troubles are extending, according to a dispatch from Munich quoting the Neuse Nachrichten of that city. The Vienna Ziet, according to the services, stated that the strike has become general.

Furnish Horseflesh.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—Although he has done what has been possible, there is only sufficient corn for half a bread ration in Austria, declared Prof. Minister Paul in an interview with a Vienna correspondent of the Leipziger Anzeiger.

The food department is attempting to make up this deficiency with other substances, and in addition to 250 grammes of beef, two pounds of horseflesh per person will be distributed weekly.

Military mobile kitchens will be used to supply 150,000 persons daily for four weeks with a warm meal, consisting of soup, 20 grammes of meat, and vegetables.

May Keep Cabinet in Office.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—Emperor Charles, of Vienna, who reluctantly will refuse to accept the resignation of the Von Seydel cabinet, which will remain as constituted except probably for the Polish minister, Har van Twardowski, who will retire. It is problematical, however, whether Economics Minister von Weiser and Minister of Agriculture Troncos will be able to reconcile their differences and serve in harmony under a new cabinet. Emperor Charles has received his decision regarding the resignation of Dr. von Seydel's cabinet.

"As it is my intention, while firmly abiding to the confident relations of the parties which hitherto have always stood up unconditionally for the interests of the state, to first examine all the possibilities of how an arrangement of public affairs could be made," I reserve decision respecting the request of resignation, and mean to instruct you with the further direction of affairs."

Breaks on Polish Question.

Interestings events which led up to the resignation of the Austrian cabinet in Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says that Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, took the position that he was unable to make a declaration against the cession of East Galicia as the Poles demanded because it was a purely internal affair. Premier von Seydel was ready to declare that the partition of Poland should come only by constitutional methods, namely, a two-thirds majority in the Reichstag.

The Poles however demanded an express declaration that partition was out of the question, and also demanded a binding promise from the German parties regarding an Austro-Polish solution.

In discussing the crisis in the Hungarian government, Budapest newspapers say the Loyal Anzeiger of Buda, section Count Tisza, presumably in answer to Premier Wekerle,

**BRITISH TROOPS
NEAR METEREN
KILL 100 BOCHES**

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN
PHILADELPHIA, June 24, via Ottawa.—An operation south of Meteren last night which resulted in the capture of 100 Germans, took place in an angle which the enemy had thrust into the British line west of Bailleul, having Bailleul and Strasburg at either end of the line, and Fleurie near the apex. The Germans have been considerably beaten in this part of the line lately, and any thrust they might contemplate in this direction would likely be an attempt to break through this sector.

South of Kemmel.

On the sector south of Kemmel the Germans have hitherto been unable to gain much ground. In the direction of Bailleul, British troops not only dealt a heavy blow but attained objectives that greatly improved their position.

Attack at Bigny.

PARIS, June 24.—The Germans launched a new attack against positions held by the Italians at Bigny at 12 o'clock last night.

After hard fighting the Germans were completely repulsed with serious loss, many prisoners in the hands of the allies, according to a statement issued by the war office today.

Attack in the region of Antheuil.

The French have repulsed a German force at the Oise, the statement says.

**Submit Plan for Homes
for Soldiers to Wilson**

Washington, D. C., June 24.—President Wilson was asked today to create a commission to formulate a policy of loan and administration to provide homes and money for returning soldiers and veterans after the war. Secretary of Labor Wilson, however, William, member of the tariff commission, the plan and told the president a redistribution of labor would be necessary after the war.

**Allen Asks Month to List
Non-commanding Officers**

Washington, D. C., June 24.—(Special)—Secretary of War Baker today told the Senate that he would be glad to pay for at least a month a list of officers commissioned, who are assigned to command of troops.

**Refuse Money to Buy
Guns Sold as Junk**

Washington, D. C., June 24.—(Special)—It came to light today that the house appropriations subcommittee had refused to grant a request of the war department for an appropriation of \$16,000 for the destruction of surplus machine guns.

The building is the largest tankastic ever built for the use of Mr. Sunday and was formerly built longer than the next building on built in New York. It accommodated an audience of 16,000 men in the vestibule was filled, as was done on several occasions during the revival campaign.

**Drop 20 TONS OF
BOMBS ON HUNS**

LONDON, June 24.—The official report on aerial operations issued tonight says:

"In the strong winds and low clouds of June 23 our airplanes carried on reconnoissance work and artillery cooperation with difficulty. There was little air fighting. One hostile machine was destroyed during the day; two of our machines failed to return."

"Five tons of bombs were dropped by us during the day and fifteen tons on the following night, over six tons falling on sidings and stations at Cambrai with good effect. One of our night flying machines is missing."

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Scene of Italy's Great Victory Over the Austro-Hungarian Armies



Panoramic view of the Piave river near the center of the front on which Emperor Carlo's forces have been disastrously routed.

GERMANS NOW FEAR U. S. WILL BE RUSSIANIZED

**Weser Paper Stirred
by Bar on Teaton
Instruction.**

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright: 1918.)

THE HAGUE, June 24.—The "Russianizing" of America is the subject of an article in the *Weser Zeitung*. The paper has already expressed its indignation on the prohibiting of the German language in American schools, but now points out that, according to the New York Times of May 10, the Union League club has passed a resolution to prevent instruction in German in all the public schools of America and has expressed the wish that all German papers should be forbidden.

The paper scoffs at the reason given that "German instruction and newspapers undermine American patriotism." It expresses doubt as to whether these resolutions will meet with success in "the land of unlimited possibilities," and expresses the hope that Wilson has remained silent understanding such steps would ensue.

Sees Odium for America.

If the hyphenated German-Americans had not courage enough to protest against the war and Wilson's policy the paper says, their patience has limits. It then continues, that up to now no news has been received by cable confirming these reports, but that America was known before the war as the land of the free.

Are the members of such a big political club, which also possesses a certain amount of political and historical knowledge, aware of the situation? Such a measure would bring on America, and mean to distrust you with the further difficulty of the reichsatz?

The paper however demanded an express declaration that partition was out of the question, and also demanded a binding promise from the German parties regarding an Austro-Polish solution.

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Gen. Diaz, the Victorious Commander in Chief of the Italian Armies.

**HOTEL OPENED
IN LONDON FOR
U. S. OFFICERS**

LONDON, June 24.—Washington Inn, a new hotel for American officers in St. James square, was formally opened by the Duke of Connaught today. The hotel was built by the American Y. M. C. A. The opening ceremonies were in charge of the Countess of Essex, Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, and Lady Ward.

The speakers included the Duke of Connaught, the archbishop of Canterbury, the representatives of the American Y. M. C. A. in England, F. E. Powell, and R. L. Ewing. The secretary in charge of the inn are Claude Dugres of Keokuk, Ia.; J. E. Harrison of Baltimore, and M. S. Baker of Atlanta.

The hotel has accommodations for 110 officers. The price of a room will be \$15.00 a night, including breakfast, and 100 more officers can be accommodated for meals and in the club-rooms.

"If repatriation is the result of impossible conditions for the people of America will one day be attributed to the many a yellow peril under unfavorable conditions: the yellow races, especially the Japanese, increase rapidly." The conclusion is: "A country adopting such despotic measures should not go unpunished. Another article in the *Weser* speaks of Wilson as the American milord."

**Billy Sunday
TABERNACLE MAY
BE TORN DOWN**

The Billy Sunday tabernacle at Chicago avenue and the lake, which cost \$65,000 to build, is to be consigned to the torch last night.

Since the Sunday campaign closed on May 19 negotiations have been carried on looking to the sale of the tabernacle to the National Council of Defense to be used for great patriotic meetings or to some other organization. One proposition nearly consummated was the purchase of the building for the use of military drill or high school students.

This negotiation progressed slowly, however, because of favorable telegrams between Washington and the public school authorities. The decision of the Illinois Supreme court adverse to the tenure of office of the present board of education, it was said, made the board unwilling to assume any obligations.

The building will go to the highest bidder for wrecking purposes unless some offer to buy it for continued use should unexpectedly be made today.

The building is the largest tabernacle ever built for the use of Mr. Sunday and was formerly built longer than the next building on built in New York. It accommodated an audience of 16,000 men in the vestibule was filled, as was done on several occasions during the revival campaign.

**Refuse Money to Buy
Guns Sold as Junk**

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FATE OF WORLD MAY BE FIXED IN TWO MONTHS

Lloyd George Says the
U. S. Troops Will
Swing Victory.

(Continued from first page.)

much greater things than they had been able to achieve.

With regard to Russia, that country was in a perfectly chaotic condition, Mr. Lloyd George said. One could hardly find the same government in any two villages. It was useless talking about the Russian government, as if there were one government for the whole country. That was one of the difficulties that had to be dealt with. There was a de facto government in Moscow, but also one in almost every other place, and conditions were changing daily.

"I quite agree that it is to our interest and advantage to stand by Russia—if Russia wants us to," said the premier. "Russia has been brutally treated by Germany. She has been dismembered, and the treaties which Germany concluded have not been respected twenty-four hours. In defiance of the treaties Germany is marching through Ukraine, the Don territory, and Caucasus, and will carry her march to the north."

Hailed for Germany's Growth.

"No doubt, these facts are getting well into the minds of the Russian people, and when they return some months ago that there was no difference between the allied and the enemy countries, but that all were striving greedily for territory, has disappeared. The Russians are beginning to realize what German militarism means. Even the Ukrainian peasants are in revolt against German interference."

"I have been informed of very great suffering in the land for hours past, the hatred for the Germans is sinking deeper and deeper into the minds of the Russian population, especially in the parts occupied by the Germans. My informant tells me that Russia is rather than ever to participate in any movement to drive the Germans from Russian soil."

"These things are full of hope, but there are no signs of success. Russia is the only country having access to a great scale is Japan, but on this subject I doubt whether I can do good by saying anything."

Halley Victory Foretold.

"Perhaps I ought to say a word on Italy. The Italian victory is one of the most portentous events of the year and it may have infinitely greater results than other victories which look bigger. It is a defeat inflicted on a power not in the best condition to sustain it."

"It is a great encounter, in which the American people is holding all the strength she has been able to gather is being held, because for this attack she brought up every available man. Considerably more than 50 percent of the Austrian effectives were engaged in this attack. Had they captured the Montello position they might have got behind the whole allied position, and might have been disastrous."

"But they were held by the Italians, who were held by the English, and the strength she has been able to gather is being held, because for this attack she brought up every available man. Considerably more than 50 percent of the Austrian effectives were engaged in this attack. Had they captured the Montello position they might have got behind the whole allied position, and might have been disastrous."

Austrian Discontent Great.

"The Italians have recaptured Montello and are now for the first time in months on the left side of the Plave. They have captured a number of guns and recaptured half the guns lost in the first offensive. They have inflicted on the Austrians one of the greatest disasters in the war. This at a time of serious discontent in Austria when three-fifths of the population are completely out of sympathy with the objects of the war—as a matter of fact, they are far more in sympathy with the aims of the allies—and when three-fifths of the population are well aware that their only chance of achieving anything in the nature of freedom for themselves was to secure a great allied victory, and at a time when the whole of the Austrian prisoners taken in the war—over 100,000 men—in Austria were actually congregating in order to come over and fight on the allied side in Siberia. I refer to the Czechoslovak. This is a matter of great significance and hope."

See Complete Victory.

"With regard to the western front, it would be a mistake to think the danger is over. But whatever our difficulties might be, the central powers' difficulties are infinitely greater, with populations driven to hunger to some thing in the nature of rebellion, of discontent and sedition, but even so important cities in Austria to revolt and with more than half the Austrian army sympathizing with the objects of the country with which they are fighting."

The central powers also have difficulties in other countries—in Bulgaria and Turkey. I point these things out not to raise false hopes, but to show that all we need is to keep steady, endure, and stand fast. There is not the faintest doubt in my mind, surveying the whole position and looking at the whole facts, that our victory will be complete."

Houze Congratulates Italy.

Following Mr. Lloyd George, former Premier Asquith associated himself and the entire house in congratulations offered Great Britain's Italian allies for the marvelous steadfastness, heroism and skill with which they followed up their success, which was one of the most remarkable performances of the war, and yielding the greatest possible hope for the future of the allies.

Concerning Russia Mr. Asquith said he considered it of the utmost importance that "we acquaint the Russian people with our desire to help them."

HEROES OF CANTIGNY CITED

American Soldiers, Including Maj. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Commanded for Gallantry in Action.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE June 24.—[By the Associated Press.]—Maj. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. has been cited by the general commanding the troops to which his unit is attached for "conspicuous gallantry in action" during the operations connected with the capture and subsequent defense of Cantigny.

The citation says:

"During an enemy raid he displayed high qualities of courage and leadership in going forward to supervise in person the action of one of the companies of his battalion which had been attacked.

"On the day of our attack upon Cantigny, although gassed in the lungs and gassed in the eyes to blindness, Maj. Roosevelt refused to be removed from his post, but remained in command of his battalion under a heavy bombardment throughout the engagement."

Others Are Cited.

In addition to Maj. Roosevelt 182 other members of the First division and two entire batteries of field artillery are cited. The following citation refers to Battery C of the Fifth field artillery:

"The personnel of this battery served their guns continuously with great skill while subjected to a heavy gas bombardment, thus contributing in large measure to the success of the operation."

Of Battery A of the Seventh field artillery, Capt. Edward M. Smith commanding, the following is said:

"Capt. Smith and the personnel of his battery, although subjected to three fires for its destruction and to a heavy bombardment during the enemy's counter attack, served their guns in the open, and displayed great courage and tireless devotion."

The citations of officers and men record in simple language the engagement at Cantigny which is destined to form a glorious page in American history.

Capt. R. H. Oglesby, engineer, Vorhees, and two other soldiers put out and directed the organization of three strong points under intense artillery and machine gun fire until overcome by gas. Sent to hospital.

"Lieut. G. P. Cather (since killed in action)—With splendid courage and coolness he mounted the parapet of a trench and directed a destructive flanking fire from two automatic rifle teams exposed to seven German machine gunners."

"Lieut. Frederick Hahn—Exposing himself to heavy shell fire to repair telephone lines suffered from shell shock.

"Lieut. Gilbert S. Lance—Rendered unconscious twice while acting as liaison officer and delivering messages in the absence of runners."

"Lieut. Axel J. Carlstrom—Under heavy shell fire, he showed great courage and coolness in inspiring confidence in his men and directing the fire of his gun."

"Private First Class, Oscar A. Blod—Showed great courage and bravely repaired a telephone cable between the posts of the division machine gun officer and the post of his group commander. Although hit by shell fragments, he continued his work regardless of the damage."

"Private Harry E. Schaeffer—Wounded three times by shell as gunner while warning drivers of army trucks of the danger of gas during an attack."

"Private J. E. Hall—Displayed high qualities of courage and devotion to duty in rescuing a mortally wounded comrade from a shell hole filled with gas."

"Private Victor Magone—Remained at his post and did distinguished service, although suffering from gas poisoning for four days."

"Lieut. E. D. Orrell—With bravery and coolness in handling a platoon under heavy bombardment he defeated an enemy counter attack, inflicting heavy losses."

"Col. Lucius R. Holbrook—Displayed conspicuous skill in handling an artillery group in attack and subsequent bombardments, preserving the mission of the guns, adjusting the barrage line, and efficiently supporting the infantry."

"Sergt. Alfred James—Wounded by shrapnel while repairing telephone, given first aid and returned to duty. Was hit again in the head.

"Corps. Anthony C. Hill—Repaired telephone lines until arm was shot off."

"Corps. Leo Holloway—Although sick, though five breaks in telephone lines, though through machine gun fire carried a message to the regimental commander."

"Abt. Kaufman—Refused to leave gun; lost finger, but remained on duty until seriously wounded a second time."

"Lieut. Louis O. Langstroth—Kept up communications at great personal risk."

"Lieut. M. R. Bedole—Rushing under heavy shell fire to aid a wounded corporal John G. Flint."

"Lieut. Frank Kelly, machine gunner—Brought in two wounded and did valiant service with the accuracy of his machine gun."

"Corps. Joseph Samore—He wired an important position while under machine gun fire and assisted a wounded comrade."

"Private Brooks G. Bowles—He crept several hundred yards in daylight under a terrific machine gun fire to rescue a wounded comrade."

"Private George Purcell—Cited for a similar action to that of Bowles."

"Private Willard Felt—Exposed to enemy machine guns, he silenced with

his automatic a German machine gun and reduced the fire of others until his own weapon was useless.

"Private Fred H. Meyer—He shielded an automatic rifle fire with his body, enabling the reteam to silence a German machine gun. Meyer was when dying."

"Private De Vaughn, French artillery—Maintained liaison.

"Private Henry G. Dickson—Conspicuous bravery in protecting and repairing telephone lines under terrific shell fire, thus keeping up communications."

"Private Benjamin F. Lawson—Bravery and devotion to duty in repairing telephone lines under shell fire."

"Corps. John G. Flint—While his gun was under shell fire, displayed bravery in operating machine gun against exceptionally heavy shell fire."

"Corps. Joseph E. Campbell—Showed high qualities of efficiency and courage under heavy shell fire in giving undivided attention to and evacuating them."

"Lieut. Edward Gouin—Showed conspicuous ability and devotion to duty in the preparation and execution of a plan for the employment of an artillery in the operations against Cantigny, May 25, thereby contributing to a predominating degree to the success of the artillery action."

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ONE FUNERAL FOR 53 WRECK DEAD HERE TOMORROW

Plan Impressive Service;
Engineer Asleep, Is
Statement.

The last act in the circus wreck tragedy of Saturday will take place in Chicago tomorrow. At 1 in the afternoon forty-eight charred, burned and unrecognizable bodies and five identified bodies will be laid to rest at Woodlawn cemetery. Twenty-second street between Harlem and Desplaines avenues, by fellow showmen of the Showmen's League of America and its ladies' auxiliary.

The bodies will be brought from Gary and Hammond morgues tonight, each in a separate coffin, and taken to the cemetery, where all services tomorrow will be held. A Catholic priest and a Protestant clergymen will officiate jointly.

Monument Over Unknown.

The identified bodies will be buried separately, while the unknown will all be laid in one immense grave, over which a monument will be placed by Ed M. Ballard, proprietor of the Haagenbeck-Wallace circus. Over each of the identified bodies Mr. Ballard will place a headstone. Later, as the identity is earned of those lying at their long rest at the foot of the monument, their names will be gravured upon the memorial stone. Another monument beside the spot where it happened will mark the horror.

The place of burial will be in a lot in the cemetery owned by the league and known as the "Showmen's League Plot." The expenses of the funeral will be borne by Mr. Ballard, while the league will provide suitable floral offerings, and the membership now in the city, together with a special delegation from the showmen who will be present at the funeral. The identified dead who will be buried are Bob Catanech, Bessie Cattanech, his wife, Max Dereck, Frank Martin, and Big Red" Barnum.

Engineer Asleep, Charge.

Testimony given yesterday at the inquest into the horror, held in Hammond, at the office of the coroner of Lake County, Indiana, by Acting Coroner H. C. Green, appeared to fix definitely the blame for the catastrophe upon Engineer Alonso Sargent of the circus train. This evidence went to show that the railroad block signals were working properly. Sargent went past a yellow warning signal at miles back; a red danger signal a mile back, and the circus train flagged his fusee. It also indicated Sargent ignored another lighted fusee thrown against his cab window by the flag.

The Witnesses.

The witnesses were Gustav Klaus, the fireman of the troop train, and Oscar Timm, flagman; R. W. Johnson, conductor; and Curtis Aust, head brakeman of the circus train.

Klaus said his train was running about thirty-five miles an hour; that it had left Michigan City at 2:45 and made no stops until it hit the circus train; that he was busy shoveling coal up to the time of the accident, but saw the fusee hit the cab window and rolled at the engineer, and then remembered only the crash and of awakening to find himself lying in the ditch.

Flagman told of running back down the circus train, as it stopped at the switch; of hearing from 400 to 500 feet in the rear of the train when the troop train came along; of throwing his second fusee at the cab after setting his first; of the circus train carrying the two customary red lights at its rear end, and of seeing the black warning and danger signals at mile intervals for two miles.

Failed to Blow Whistle.

Conductor Johnson also told of seeing the yellow warning and the red danger signals, respectively two miles and one mile back, and said Sargent violated a railroad rule by failing to give a long blast of his whistle a mile from Indiana, which was an intervening point.

Brakeman Aust was riding on the front train's engine. He said his train left Michigan City at 1:30 and made no stop until it reached the Indiana switch. The inquest was continued until this morning, when Engineer Sargent is expected to testify. He spent last night with his family at Jackson, Mich., after having been released from custody at Kalamazoo, under bond of \$3,000. He has refused to make a statement to local authorities and friends at Michigan City except he was greatly careless.

Charles J. McFadden of the Chicago law firm of Winston, Payne, Straw and Shaw, attorneys for the road, is reported to have said at Hammond yesterday to a group of newspaper men that Sargent had admitted to him he was asleep in his cab at the time of the accident.

Circus Plays at Beloit.

The circus played last night at Beloit, Wis., following out its schedule, which it purposed now to maintain, and only two dates—Hammond Saturday and at Monroe, Wis., yesterday. It was a bit of a show people who performed their acts in the belated crowd. Its ranks had been recruited by contributions from the Ringling and Barnum & Bailey shows and hurried requisitions upon the circling agencies. Yet they went bravely about their work and did their necessary "stunts."

Manager Charles Gollmer of the show unit at night at Beloit said that the circus had not held up by a hot box, was not the case of the showmen who had performed their acts in the belated crowd. Its ranks had been recruited by contributions from the Ringling and Barnum & Bailey shows and hurried requisitions upon the circling agencies. Yet they went bravely about their work and did their necessary "stunts."

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The circus, with practically all its equipment and animals intact, opened last night at Beloit.

HUMORISTS PAY TRIBUTE TO EUGENE FIELD

Visitors at the Grave of Children's Poet in Graceland Cemetery.



James A. Waldron, Douglas Malloch, Edward W. Muller, Judd Mortimer Lewis, and Rev. W. C. Covert, kneeling—Col. William L. Visscher and Will Davis.

FUNNY MEN HERE; LOOK TO LAYMAN LIKE MORTICIANS

Serious Bunch Recall
Convention of Un-
dertakers.

The American Press Humorists assembled in Chicago yesterday at the opening of the sixteenth annual convention of the Amalgamated Brotherhood of Undertakers. More than eighty delegates registered at the headquarters in the Hotel Sherman during the day and the assembly proved a revelation to the admiring layman.

"They're a funny-looking lot, aren't they?" remarked one man who carried a copy of a well known humorous week-

"I don't mean they're comical looking, like the clown in the circus. What I mean is they don't look like what I thought a humorist looks like. These birds seem serious and quiet."

"I was in Milwaukee last week during the convention of undertakers, and believe me, they are some live birds. If I didn't know better, I would think these people were the undertakers."

Their Job a Tough One.

"Gosh, don't you think it's enough to make any one sad to try to make a man like you laugh," answered an irreverent friend. " Didn't you ever hear of a man who could do that?"

But the casual observer was only half right. It is true that for the part the professional humorists were serious of mien, but when one studied their eyes there was an illuminating difference between them and the ordinary man. The eye of a humorist possesses depth, a kindly tolerance, and above all understanding.

Their mouths, too, are different. The corners of each have a peculiar way of turning slightly up or down, the case may be, with a promise of humor or satire. Potentially theirs are faces made for laughing, but as one confessed they are restrained by the fear that it might be thought they are laughing at their own jokes.

Speechless Dinner.

At dinner in the evening the humorists were the guests of Henry H. Windsor, publisher of Cartoons, at Hotel La Salle. It was a "speechless dinner" and the waiters were offered a reward of \$100 to the one among who attempted to violate the rule.

There was no injunction against singing, however, and Miss Eleanor Henry of the George M. Cohen revue proved that humorists like music.

**Butler Asks \$10,000 from
Woman for False Arrest**

Walter McGuire and Mr. and Mrs. George A. McKinlock of Lake Forest were made defendants in a suit for \$10,000 filed yesterday in the Superior court by Henry Harris, a butler, for false imprisonment.

McGuire is chief of police of Lake Forest and Mr. McKinlock is president of the Central Electric company.

The suit says that on Feb. 18 Harris was arrested on complaint of Mrs. McKinlock, who had reported that twenty silver cups, one antique bowl, and seven men's suits had been stolen from her home. Harris was released later and the charges never pressed.

STOP & SHOP

THE woman who tries to feed her family without recognizing the difference between good food and indifferent food is like the man who tries to run his business without understanding its first principles. Both court disaster—financial disaster and health disaster. For your health's sake trade here—we sell only good food.

THE TEBBETTS & GARLAND STORE

16 and 18 N. Michigan Ave., Near Madison

THE WORLD'S BEST TO EAT

SWEDISH CHURCHES PLAN TO SPREAD BIBLE IN RUSSIA

Patriotic Ministers Favor
Determined Campaign
in the East.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

Almost 4,000 Swedish church people representing Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist, Swedish Mission, and other denominations attended last evening the opening session of the first general conference for the evangelization of Russia in the Moody tabernacle, North avenue and Clark street.

It was said by the Rev. William F. Ferler, an exile from Petrograd, who expects to return soon, that Sweden, lying contiguous to Russia, furnished the pioneers in mission work in Russia and the Swedes of the United States were urged to raise \$500,000 of the \$3,000,000 it is proposed to raise for Russian evangelization. Of this total \$1,000,000 will be devoted to the printing in the Russian language, \$1,000,000 to the training of missionaries, and \$1,000,000 to the direct work of evangelization.

Fifty Russians Sing.

A choir of fifty Russian girls, most of them young men, sang hymns in the Russian language. They are students in the Russian Bible Institute, Philadelphia, and are preparing to go to Russia as soon as the opportunity comes.

President Wilson wants to share political liberty with Russia and we want as churches to share spiritual liberty with that great nation," said the Rev. Jess W. Brooks, chairman of the executive committee.

"When a conference with similar aims to this one met in Petrograd in 1884 the conference was abruptly broken up, the leaders were arrested, and some of them exiled. Two of those who were in the Petrograd conference are here tonight.

Pray for Just Peace.

The archbishop's letter also notes that the people here at the feast of St. Peter and Paul, June 29, as time to pray for the early return of our countrymen from Russia.

"When American Catholics, following the commands of the supreme ruler of God's holy church, pray for peace they pray for an honorable peace by which the rights and one-

"We shall be long enough to eat in good taste and modesty with our wives and husbands of a hard working husband."

Pray with Bayonet.

Rev. Gustav F. Johnson, pastor of the Swedish Mission church, Minneapolis, said the United States would yet send an army to Russia. He described an interview he had with a theological student who wanted to go as a missionary, but said he intended to claim his rights to military exemption.

"I told that young minister not to claim exemption, but to go into the army," he said. "When Uncle Sam sends his army into Russia, as he will some day, you may have a chance to go in and you can then preach the gospel in the most effective manner."

The young man took my advice."

**Russia-Austria Agreement
on Prisoners Made**

Chicagoans of the Greek colony are planning a loyalty meeting all their own.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, June 25.—[By the Associated Press.]—An understanding has been reached between Russia and Austria that pending final agreement regarding the repatriation of war prisoners, able-bodied prisoners may be exchanged.

The archbishop also requests the pastors to admonish their parishioners next Sunday to do their share toward pledging themselves to buy war stamps.

"Let us send our men out to fight for something really worth fighting for—a nation of which all the women have none, but the highest ideals of conduct.

"The matter of clothes, Mrs. Bowen declared, is a matter of loyalty or the contrary.

"It is easy to be disloyal to the government by lowering the morale of soldiers and sailors through wearing the kind of clothes that keep the man's mind on the wrong sort of thing," she said.

**Bolshevik Commissioner
Shot Dead in Street**

MOSCOW, June 21.—Delayed—[By the Associated Press.]—M. Volodarsky, commissioner for press affairs and a prominent Bolshevik, was shot dead today in a street of Petrograd.

DON'T USE ROUGE, OVERDRESS, OR OGLE: MRS. BOWEN

**Saleswomen in Patriotic
Drives Are Given New
Conduct Code.**

How young women who act as "salespeople" in the patriotic campaigns and drives of the city are to conduct themselves while writing articles on street war activities was outlined yesterday by Mrs. Margaret T. Bowen, chairman of the women's committee of the State Council of Defense, who gave out a "code" to be the basis of instruction in the art of volunteer selling. These are the rules:

Don't smoky a passerby or ask him twice to purchase.

Ask and do not demand that the woman buy.

Don't be personal with sales.

Make a patriotic, not a beauty, appeal in selling.

Name the cause for which the campaign is being carried out.

Don't Use Rouge.

Don't overdress, or rouge, or strange men.

Don't flirt or make dates with strange men.

Don't dress in such eccentric costumes that observers are forced to wonder about it.

Women should be long enough to eat in good taste and modesty with their husbands.

Do not seize a man's arm or lay hands on him in the zeal to sell.

Give exact change promptly, and neither ask nor insinuate that a larger sum may be paid for the article. In case unsolicited contributions are offered they may be taken. Do not say: "We do not want change" or "Do you want change?"

Make the campaign of selling a dignified one, with the welfare of the country in mind, not with a desire to attract attention to oneself a motive.

Greek Maintenance of Ideals.

"The ideals of young manhood and manhood that good men and women have spent years in building up should not be allowed to be lowered in the fine name of patriotism," declared Mrs. Bowen. "This time of heroic efforts of hundreds of thousands of our best men must not find us any less careful in maintaining the high standards of conduct. Anything else is a disloyal thing and one of the quickest ways of losing for us our soul for which we have entered the war."

"Let us send our men out to fight for something really worth fighting for—a nation of which all the women have none, but the highest ideals of conduct.

"The matter of clothes, Mrs. Bowen declared, is a matter of loyalty or the contrary.

"It is easy to be disloyal to the government by lowering the morale of soldiers and sailors through wearing the kind of clothes that keep the man's mind on the wrong sort of thing," she said.

When you think about it you know that satisfaction is all you want in buying anything; we'll see that you get it; or money cheerfully refunded

Careful buying means economy

If you buy carefully you buy quality; and that saves labor, materials, money. If we priced our goods on the basis of present wholesale prices they would be 50 per cent more; we could probably "get away with it, too." But it would be very poor policy.

We have big stocks of fine goods; we anticipated in our buying. Now we offer you the advantage we then gained. It's a real service to our customers, and the more you know about the facts, the more you'll appreciate it.

Buy only what you need; but what you do need buy now.

**SUITS in heavy, medium and light weight
materials; sizes to fit all men**

\$20 \$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50

Overcoats, auto coats, rain coats, fall or winter weights; better look ahead.

\$20 \$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50 \$60

Young men's smart styles in welt waist and five-seam back suits; and overcoats.

\$20 \$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50

Keep cool suits of thin, breezy stuffs

\$7.50 \$10 \$12 \$15 \$18 \$20 \$25

A+B

ROGERS PEET CLOTHES EXCLUSIVELY
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR ROGERS PEET

Surprise is sometimes expressed by customers that our clothing stock displays its usual ample variety of fabrics and patterns. Although good woolens are mighty scarce.

We have just what you want at prices based as usual upon actual cost of production.

A quality standard that continually makes for better business.

BUDGET ERASES GERMAN CLASS IN MINOR SCHOOLS

French and Spanish Also
Expected to Be Taken
from Courses.

After a year's compromise on the German language in the elementary schools it is said to be doomed so far as the elementary schools are concerned. A recommendation is expected to reach the board of education soon which will call for abolishing German, French, and Spanish below the regular high school class level.

Below the war German was taught in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades in all elementary schools where there was a demand for it. There were about 200 teachers and 22,000 children studying German.

Change in Course.

Then the board voted to eliminate the teaching of German in all except the seventh and eighth grades and to take French and Spanish on a par with it. At present German is taught in about twenty elementary schools, and there are about 2,000 children studying German.

J. L. C.

will all of the personally
involved, with a life interest in
remaining one-half.

He who could not pro-
tect his wife would be in no
position to do so.

of the really and
law department.

BY DEPARTMENT,
J. L. — [To the Legal
People] — My wife had
no relations with me before
my wife's death. She was
of my wife's mother.
How much
shorter? 2. How much
would she dispose of
I have a life interest in
it?

J. L. C.

in the proposed budget there is no
recommendation for salary for Martin
Schmidhofer, supervisor of German
and some other subjects of modern lan-

guages after the end of June. It is
proposed to disperse with the position.

Only about 5,000 children in the ele-

mentary grades are studying foreign lan-

guages and there never has been a su-

pervisor of languages for the high
schools. Mr. Schmidhofer probably
will be transferred to another position.

Before he became supervisor of Ger-

man he was a teacher of physical train-

"Solid Six" Meets.

The "solid six" met yesterday with

Sept. D. Shoop in an effort to
complete the budget, but another meet-

ing will have to be held today. The
board had hoped to have the budget
ready for its meeting tomorrow.

Many of the highest salaried em-

ploys of the educational department
will receive increases of from \$100 to

\$200. The highest in-

crease in the list considered by the
committee was for Miss Anne Davis,

daughter of President Edwin S. Davis,

the chief vocational adviser. It is
proposed to increase her salary from

\$1,600 to \$2,500.

Among the other increases proposed

are:

Four assistant superintendents, \$500.

Howard F. Worst, supervisor of elec-

trical manual training, \$4,000 to 10,000.

B. Curtis, supervisor of blind, \$100 to \$2,750.

William Baierach, supervisor of
general sports, \$3,000 to \$3,750.

Louis S. Silke, supervisor of art,

\$1,000 to \$3,500.

Agnes C. Heath, supervisor of music,

\$1,000 to \$4,000.

Dudley Grant Hays, director of
school extension, \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Three Groups of Principals.

High school principals are to be di-

vided into three groups—those with

schools between 800 and 2,000, and those

with more than 2,000. The proposed

salary for the schools of less than 800

is the same as the present salary for

all principals. For the others a min-

imum increase of \$100 and a maximum

of \$400 is proposed. It would make

the minimum salary \$2,400 instead of

\$1,800, and the maximum \$4,800 in-

stead of \$4,000. Nine of the twenty-two

principals are in the maximum class,

for the high school teachers who have schools between 800 and 2,000

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FASHION'S BLUE BOOK



BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK. — (Special Correspondence.) — The tendency this summer seems to be to let Georgette do it. Dresses of this fabric fit in with the general program of service which is outlined by the average woman this present season; blouses of Georgette are enjoying an unrivaled popularity and as a trimming it is used more extensively than ever before. For instance, even foulards, about which there used to be an unwritten law that they should be made up with nothing save plain color satin, are yielding to the urge and some of the smartest frocks of this figured silk are set off with bands or panels of Georgette. Here we find one of those simple serviceable afternoon frocks which are in demand all summer. This is of black crepe mete combmed with cerulean blue Georgette. Black jet beads are embedded on the Georgette and there is a sleeve-worthy suggestion in those Georgette sleeves attached only at one point to the bracelet-like cuff of crepe mete.

WOMEN IN WARTIME

Thirteen men are among the seventy-eight volunteers at the social service department of the women's committee, State Council of Defense, for summer work. This was reported at a meeting of the social service department held yesterday and presided over by Mrs. Dunlap Smith.

The woman's committee, State Council of Defense, will hold its monthly affiliated city-wide and state-wide meeting this morning at 10 o'clock in the library at 120 West Adams street. There are to be reports from the Y. W. C. A., Chicago chapter of the Red Cross, the Federation of Women High School Teachers, the National Kindergarten Union, the Chicago Political Equality League, the Chicago Woman's Club, the Woman's City Club, Illinois Society of Colonial Dames, Daughters of the British Empire, Federation of Chicago Women's Clubs, the Eleanor Association, the State Militia auxiliary, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, the Daughters of 1812, Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and the Jewish women's organizations.

On behalf of all preserves, conserves, jams and other good things put up by Chicago housewives will be asked by the Food for France Fund as donations to the shop at 75 East Madison street. This plan was evolved yesterday at a general meeting in the headquarters, 454 First National Bank building, in charge of Miss Anne Parker Miner.

The Red Cross teaching center, room 1207 Tower building, 6 North Michigan avenue, offers the following schedule for summer courses, which should be particularly attractive to school teachers:

1. Elementary hygiene and home care of the sick—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9:30 a. m. Beginning July 8.

2. First aid to the injured—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11:30 a. m. Beginning July 8.

3. Dietetics—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12:15 p. m. Beginning July 8.

4. Braille—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 1 p. m. Beginning July 8.

Upon application, "special rush classes" will be formed for groups wishing to complete the courses in a shorter time than six weeks.

There are particular weeds for all crops. Thus the presence of weeds and ox-eye daisy indicate a lack of nitrogen in the soil. The want of other fertilizing elements is indicated by the presence of other weeds. Soil solidity produces another group. Every crop has its peculiar companions among the weeds, and, if grown persistently, the vitality of those weeds gradually overcomes the interest of the crop till the harvest is no longer profitable.

The only redeeming quality of weeds is that, in the truck or kitchen garden, they serve as a distress signal given by the soil as an appeal for cultivation and air.

Weed eradication will be taken up tomorrow.

THE SUCCESSFUL HOME GARDENER

Details pertaining to the garden should specify its location and indices addressed, stamped envelope, as space may not permit an answer in this column. Address Garden Editor, "Chicago Tribune."

BY J. F. H. HEIDE.

No. 113.

Most of us think of weeds as obnoxious merely because they rob intended crops of the sunlight and water power, prevent their proper development by intermixing with roots and tops. However, recent articles in this column point to many of them as giving aid and comfort to some of our worst insect enemies and plant diseases.

Another class, such as poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac, is obnoxious for the added reason that they are poisonous to the touch to man. Other again, such as water parsnip, poison hemlock, water hemlock, and some of the mushrooms are poisonous when eaten. A further class, including ragweed, wild onion, and bitterweed, affect the flavor of milk and dairy products injuriously.

Weds ruin crops, lawns, landscapes, and dispositions. They endanger the life and health of man, and breed and contribute a cause for waste of land and energy seemingly out of all proportion to the offense of our first parents, which brought on us this curse of God. "Thorns and thistles shall it bear thee" and, in this vicinity at least, purslane and pigweed are no longer profitable.

There are particular weeds for all crops. Thus the presence of weeds and ox-eye daisy indicate a lack of nitrogen in the soil. The want of other fertilizing elements is indicated by the presence of other weeds. Soil solidity produces another group. Every crop has its peculiar companions among the weeds, and, if grown persistently, the vitality of those weeds gradually overcomes the interest of the crop till the harvest is no longer profitable.

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Hats in Pictures Only.

Picture hats, or perhaps it would be more explicit to say pictures of hats, will replace the real hats, samples heretofore used by salesmen in displaying the latest modes in millinery to the relatives and jobbers.

The five or six great trunks that formerly occupied a large space in baggage cars will give way to one modest trunk, and the hotel sample cases, now used in displaying millinery creations, will serve some other purpose.

These reforms comply with the government's war policy in conservation of freight and express spaces, according to the Millinery Traveling Men's National association, which began a three days' convention in the Hotel Sherman yesterday.

Join in War Fund Campaign.

Mrs. Emma F. Byers, executive secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, returned yesterday from New York, where she attended the war work council of the national association. Mrs. Byers was one of the committee of seven women chosen to meet and confer with a committee of men from the Y. M. C. A. with a view to forming a cooperative war fund campaign.

To develop plans for the Young Women's Christian association's cooperation in the war fund campaign this will a conference of the workers from the central division, consisting of fifteen states, will meet this week on Friday at 10:30 o'clock in the McCormick hotel.

Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Raised Corn Meal Bread.

In THE Tribune's cooking laboratory the other day we were testing some promising bread recipes. The proportion of wet to dry in a recipe seemed quite impossible to the assistant—I am not so sure it was—but at any rate, she had the potentiality of the other preparations made. I told her to go ahead and make more liquid. The result was a corn yeast bread, the most palatable of all the breads of the sort I have tasted. Most of these breads leave a slightly bitter taste in the mouth.

One other item of the experiment is worth mentioning. In the back of the oven at the end of the baking were some rolls made of some of the dough left from the corn meal loaf. I did not know about this, and as the hour was late, I was finishing the baking. I took out leaves of three kinds of bread at different intervals, and then shut up the oven, contrary to rule. One hour later these rolls were discovered. The long baking had not hurt them, but, in all probability, had much improved their flavor.

A good many people are believing in this long slow cooking for corn breads. We know what long slow cooking does for corn in an Indian pudding and Boston brown bread. This cooking has not only made the corn meal more palatable by far, but much more digestible, in the sense, at least, that it takes far less body labor to make it over into us.

These are proportions used for the bread in question. One cup of riced potato, one and one-fourth cups of corn meal, two cups of wheat flour, one egg, one-half cup of yeast dissolved in two tablespoons of water, three-fourths cup of potato water, one teaspoon of fat, one-half tablespoon of water, one teaspoon of salt. The sugar was added to the water, in which the yeast was dissolved. One-half the corn meal was added to the potato water with the riced potato, fat, and yeast, and was beaten thoroughly and then the beaten egg added, and the whole allowed to rise until light. The other half of the corn meal was then beaten in and the dough was kneaded with the help of the other cup of flour, allowed to rise, and then formed into a loaf. This was allowed to rise to full height before being baked, as corn meal yeast breeds shrink, if anything, in the baking. With the egg probably they are far less likely to do so.

Now in this recipe there is the conventional amount of wet for dry, or what the dough principle calls for. But there is also the riced potato, which we really added to our dough, and the beaten egg added, in addition to the cup of riced potato, was there added to our dough, and the whole allowed to rise to one of wet as in making doughs, could we not have added more dry and still have succeeded? I think we might have done so.

In the cooking schools they have succeeded with potato yeast breads in which there is no water besides in the riced potato used.

By the way, Mrs. Janet McKeown Hill, in making plain pastry, three-eighths to three-fourths cup of water to three cups of flour. Of course, shortenings contain some water, but even so, six tablespoons of water (the three-eighths cup) to forty-eight tablespoons of flour is a small proportion of wetness. Is there not a suggestion here?

Plan Union of Two Schools.

Plans are being considered by the board of education for the fusion of two more public schools with small parks. Several months ago arrangements were made to combine the recreation features of the Lincoln school and Holabird park, and the Gage park school and Gage park. Through the combination the school board does not have to buy large playground sites and the necessity for erecting large fieldhouses in the parks is eliminated because the parks have the use of the school gymnasiums and assembly halls.

LOOP FEATURE FILMS

ALCAZAR, 60 West Madison.—Under the "Yoke," with Theda Bara.

LOOM, 116 South State.—"Circus," with Leatrice Joy.

"The Women and the Law," with Marion Cooper.

ELIJAH DREAM, 114 South State.—"Circus," with Leatrice Joy.

WINDS OF FURY, 116 South State.—"Circus," with Leatrice Joy.

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Society and Entertainments

**Erminda Carry's
Exciting Life on
the Rio Grande**

BY CINDERELLA.

When Mrs. Edward Carry was in town last week from Washington and staying at the Onondaga club she left behind her exciting reels concerning the daily life in Texas of her daughter, Erminda, married since last summer to Maj. W. E. Fenlon Nicholson of the Thirteenth cavalry.

Life in a border town on or near the Rio Grande is all that it is supposed to be, according to young Mrs. Nicholson, and more. The Nicholsons left Fort Sheridan for McAllen, Tex., last fall soon after their marriage. They found a pictureque bungalow there waiting for them, and Maj. Nicholson's command a district of about 100 miles along the Rio Grande.

Over this river are Mexicans whose principal outdoor sport is crossing into Texas, stealing cattle and killing a citizen or two, after which they dart back to their happy homes in Mexico. The Mexican government, of course, doesn't approve of such goings on and says nothing while Maj. Nicholson's troops catch the bandits and punish them.

But while his husband is visiting distant outposts and far away on border posts Mrs. Nicholson remains alone in the bungalow "keeping the home fires burning" with her guard of one police dog, now increased to three.

In her vivacious letters to the outer world this young army wife, tall, strong red cheeked, and bright smiling, even though she is lonely and often days with her dogs and the spiders and the famous Texas "northers" do not keep her from quite enjoying life on the frontier.

Mrs. Nicholson was the guest of Violet Selfridge for three months last year in England. How far apart and how different are the lives of the two girls, who began their war work together in a London military hospital.

Just now Violet Selfridge, a joyous, plump, gay girl, has been promoted to a typical nurse in the military hospital at Christchurch, her husband's castle, where the family reside.

She this tender little thing ever shielded herself to the terrific things she has to do for this war, nobody knows. She has had this winter as many as eight amputations a day, holding the patients under the surgeon's knife. The poor soldiers, it seems, have no nurses. Violetie, her gentle hand,

at 6 o'clock each morning Violetie wheels away from home on her bicycle, returning at 8 o'clock at sun-white and wan, her family said, always game and never once failing her duty.

One of Chicago's greatest war workers has folded up her tent and with her family transferred their household goods to Canada. This is Mrs. William Ennis. Mr. Ennis preceded the whole family by six months, leaving the crew of a 750-acre ranch at Laramie, on which he grows such tropical fruits as oranges, lemons, figs, limes, and other exotic fruits, as well as less interesting things, like alfalfa and hay. The Ennises have three handsome young boys and a little girl, and as are excellent schools at Riverdale and the very cosmopolitan society they see no immediate reason for leaving their flowers and even climate.

Mrs. Ennis, who was Miss Margaret of an old Prairie stock family, was vice chairman of the Fund for Patriotic Children in France, and one of the most delightful hostesses in Chicago.

WEDDINGS

Mr. and Mrs. John A. W. Fernow have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Marie Henriette, to Edmund Hill Latth, which will take place on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Immanuel Baptist church, 2120 Michigan avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Dr. D. Ingahart of 1011 Lexington street announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Harry A. White. An announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Helen G. Greenleaf, daughter of Walter C. Greenleaf of Winona, to Capt. Cecil A. Frazer. Miss and Mrs. Samuel Booty of 217 North Laramie street announce the marriage of their daughter, Margery, to Carl H. Grover.

Miss Clara C. Earhart, 1248 Judson Evanston, announces the marriage of her daughter, Ruth Irene, to Carl M. Conner of Indianapolis, Indiana. Clara M. Conner of Waukegan, Illinois, and Mrs. John A. W. Fernow have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Marie Henriette, to Edmund Hill Latth, which will take place on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Immanuel Baptist church, 2120 Michigan avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wood Bull, 2160 Mayne avenue, Evanston, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Lieut. Russell Putnam aviation service, Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex.

For Park Sanitarium.

A shampoo sale will be held Saturday for the benefit of the Jackson Park Sanitarium at 1806 East Fifty-fifth street. Mrs. S. P. Stewart is chairman.

WIN YOUR HAIR AS AN ACTRESS DOES

The class of people devotees as much to beauty as do actresses, and no more careful to retain their charms. Inquiry discloses the interesting fact that they find it dangerous to shampoo with makeshift hair cleaner. The better way is to have the best hair soap stimulator at a cost of three cents, one need only get a can of Cathonix from your druggist, dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of water, and your shampoo is ready. Use this hair instead of just water. After its use the hair dries rapidly, with uniform color, excess oil and dirt are quickly removed and entirely disappear when you rinse the hair. After this hair will be so fluffy it will look heavier than it is. Its luster and gloss will delight you, while the scalp gains the health and new hair growth—adv.

BAND BOX MADISON ST. BETWEEN CLARK AND LAKE AV.—
"THE WOMAN and the LAW" with MIRIAM COOPER
Also Latest Home-News News

Many Buy Boxes for South Shore Club Horse Show

The bidders for the South Shore Country club horse show to be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons and Friday night of this week are:

James Azar, 1. Ogden Avenue; Frank W. Baker, 2. L. Brand, 3. Dr. C. Christie, George Brandis, Charles A. Brown, 4. L. Brown, James Brown, 5. O. J. Cannon, 6. Captain Casson, 7. Mr. W. P. Carey, 8. Dr. C. Christie, 9. L. W. Coover, Thomas H. Cross, 10. Dr. C. Christie, William Dailey, 11. H. F. De Bowe, William E. Doe, 12. Dr. C. Christie, 13. J. E. Dering, Dr. J. A. Donnell, 14. Dr. C. Christie, Martin H. Foss, 15. Fredrick A. Fowler, 16. Fred Gardner, Charles Gooper, 17. Dr. C. Christie, Mrs. Joseph Harris, 18. P. G. Hartman, 19. Dr. C. Christie, Fred Geddes, A. M. Henneberg, 20. Dr. C. Christie, E. G. Lawless, 21. Dr. C. Christie, 22. G. Wood, 23. G. D. Wright.

The names of Mrs. James G. Barnes, Mrs. Luther W. Conover, Mrs. Clifford C. Chickerling, Mrs. Frederick D. Countiss, Mrs. J. Clarke Dean, Mrs. Brode B. Davis, Mrs. James Hamilton, Mrs. Nelson N. Lampert, Mrs. Josephine Lester, Mrs. Odene T. McCollum, Mrs. Louis E. Sykes, Mr. William Hale Thompson, and Mrs. A. Stamford White and several others have been added to the list of patronesses for the house show, making a total of seventy patronesses.

Mrs. J. McGregor Adams will be hostess in the garden club of Highland Park tonight at her residence, "Yarrow." Robert Fyle of Washington will give an illustrated talk on roses.

Mrs. Claire MacGregor of Boston, who has been visiting Mrs. Rudolph

Matthews, wife of the late

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bremond of Austin, Tex., announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne, to Lieut. Carl D. Mats, signal corps, U.S. A.

Mr. and Mrs. August Bergman of 5107 Glebe, Washington, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ada, to Philip Odell, son of Mrs. H. Odell of 4915 Magnolia avenue.

The engagement is announced of Miss Esther Rothstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rothstein, to Dr. M. Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Lovett of 2850

North Oak Park avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence Marian, to Ensign Harry R. Pendavis, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Conklin of 1215 Normal avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Kathryn, to Elmer Lovell.

An announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cramar of 7709 South Morgan street of the engagement of the latter's sister, Helene Spain, to W. Jay Burns, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Burns of 822 West Garfield boulevard.

Mats of Hubbard Woods for the last three weeks will return to her home Thursday.

Mrs. C. W. Shippey, Miss Raymonde Shippey, and Miss Jessie Gardner will start today to motor to Rex Terrace, Miss Jessie Gardner's residence, Juniperwood Lodge, is located.

Mrs. Harrison L. Van Schiek of 5415 Hyde Park boulevard has taken a cottage on Lake Geneva for the summer and will go there about July 1.

Miss Sophie Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Morris, and Miss Margaret Shortall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Shortall, were Chicago girls graduated from Radcliffe college this year. Miss Morris was the class poet and Miss Shortall the leader of the glee club.

Mrs. Robert Bruce Scott will be hostess at the war relief card party of the Chicago College club this afternoon.

The Chicago Yacht club will have a dinner and dancing party tonight from 7 until 12 o'clock.

The Edgewater Beach auxiliary of the Red Cross will have charge of the war savings stamp drive Thursday and Friday at the Edgewater Beach hotel.

Contributions must be sent at once, or only a few will be able to go with the next group.

More Money Needed to Save the Babies

More contributions to the babies' free ice fund are needed. So far there has not been a large response. It may be due to the cool weather. But the days have not been cool enough to keep the milk of the tenement babies from souring.

Any day the extreme hot weather may be here, and the fund, which helps thousands of babies every summer, has hardly been started. Now is the time to give. For several weeks there have been no war fund campaigns. The babies must be saved. They must be given an opportunity to live, to be strong, and healthy. It is imperative that they have clean, sweet milk. And the ice fund is maintained for the purpose of keeping the milk of the tenement babies sweet.

Contributions may be sent to the Tribune. They will be acknowledged and the money turned over to the work of saving the lives of babies.

Help is needed, too, for the unemployed women and children of the tenement who are unable to contribute to the Tribune's campaign.

Contributions must be sent at once, or only a few will be able to go with the next group.

Fund for New Pavilion.

At the regular Monday morning meeting of the trustees committee of the war reconstruction board yesterday the new chairwoman, Mrs. Arnold Chapman gave an account of the proceeds of the baseball games at Comiskey park last Thursday for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' pavilion in Grant park. To date \$13,147.92 has been turned in by Mrs. Chapman, and since there are still about \$1,500 for advertising and \$800 for boxes outstanding the proceeds will probably amount to \$15,000. This afternoon a 4 o'clock matinee at the Casino club will discuss plans for the Sunday entertainments to be given during the summer at the new pavilion.

The Friends of France.

"The Friends of France," a new woman's club, has been formed by a group of women in the Cordon club.

Miss Clara Laughlin is president, Mrs. Nancy Cox MacCormack treasurer, and Miss Theresa A. Garrett secretary.

The need for this club was felt because of the many women in Chicago who take a great interest in France and who desire to study the language, life, and the manners of that country but whose knowledge of French is too slight to enable them to understand the French lectures in Fullerton hall or the meetings at the Alliance Francaise.

DEATH NOTICES.

IN MEMORIAM.
ROSEN—Max Rosen, in fond and loving memory of our dear husband and father, who passed away one year ago today.

BAUER—Norrista Davis, aged 80 years, widow of Robert Bauer, beloved mother of Robert Bauer, son of Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Bauer, Mrs. M. R. Bauer, Mrs. Mrs. M. W. De Muth, Walter and Herbert Bauer, Robert Bauer, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles and Charles Bauer, June 22, 1918. Funeral services at 10 a.m. at the First Methodist Church, 4040 Madison, to 10 p.m.

DURRIN—John Durkin, beloved wife of John and Michael Rice, Mrs. Edward McDonald, mother of Mrs. John C. Clegg and Mrs. John J. Clegg. Funeral Thursday at 1 p.m. at her residence, 5705 Prairie, Thursday, June 26, 1918. Interment at Holy Cross church. Autos to Mount Olivet.

HICK—Mary Rice, June 24, 1918, widow of John and Michael Rice, Mrs. Edward McDonald, mother of Mrs. John C. Clegg and Mrs. John J. Clegg. Funeral Thursday at 1 p.m. at her residence, 5705 Prairie, Thursday, June 26, 1918. Interment at Holy Cross church. Autos to Mount Olivet.

GARRETT—John Clegg, June 26, 1918, beloved husband of John and Michael Rice, Mrs. Edward McDonald, mother of Mrs. John C. Clegg and Mrs. John J. Clegg. Funeral Thursday at 1 p.m. at her residence, 5705 Prairie, Thursday, June 26, 1918. Interment at Holy Cross church. Autos to Mount Olivet.

GUTHRIE—John Guthrie, June 26, 1918, beloved husband of John and Michael Rice, Mrs. Edward McDonald, mother of Mrs. John C. Clegg and Mrs. John J. Clegg. Funeral Thursday at 1 p.m. at her residence, 5705 Prairie, Thursday, June 26, 1918. Interment at Holy Cross church. Autos to Mount Olivet.

HORNIG—John Hornig, June 26, 1918, beloved husband of John and Michael Rice, Mrs. Edward McDonald, mother of Mrs. John C. Clegg and Mrs. John J. Clegg. Funeral Thursday at 1 p.m. at her residence, 5705 Prairie, Thursday, June 26, 1918. Interment at Holy Cross church. Autos to Mount Olivet.

KELLY—John Kelly, June 26, 1918, beloved husband of John and Michael Rice, Mrs. Edward McDonald, mother of Mrs. John C. Clegg and Mrs. John J. Clegg. Funeral Thursday at 1 p.m. at her residence, 5705 Prairie, Thursday, June 26, 1918. Interment at Holy Cross church. Autos to Mount Olivet.

MCNAUL—John McNaul, June 26, 1918, beloved husband of John and Michael Rice, Mrs. Edward McDonald, mother of Mrs. John C. Clegg and Mrs. John J. Clegg. Funeral Thursday at 1 p.m. at her residence, 5705 Prairie, Thursday, June 26, 1918. Interment at Holy Cross church. Autos to Mount Olivet.

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INSURANCE NEWS IN ALL BRANCHES EAST AND WEST

New York Department's Report on Business of Last Year.

BY THOMAS R. WEDDELL.
Insurance Superintendent Phillips of New York has issued his annual report on the operations for 1917 of the 250 fire and marine insurance companies licensed in that state. The assets were \$97,404,034, an increase of \$109,921,148 over 1916. The premium income was \$89,521,000, an increase of \$18,548,000, while the disbursements were \$86,697,425, exceeding those of 1916 by \$9,441,822. Discussing the loss ratio, Supt. Weddell said:

"The average fire loss in the United States and Canada for the decade ending with the year 1916 was \$22,670,504, while the losses for 1917 are stated to have been \$26,273,404."

The oil shares were led by Mexican Petroleum. The stocks with an advance of 5% were believed to be the best buy.

Some experts were divided in view of the fact that there has been no recapitalization in the last few years to represent the new stores opened by the company.

United Cigar Stores showed an advance of 1 point, but more than lost the gain at the close. The dividends are scheduled to meet on July 3, and there is gossip of a cash dividend.

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The oil shares were led by Mexican Petroleum. The stocks with an advance of 5% were believed to be the best buy.

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International Paper suffered somewhat from rumors that the company contemplated closing some of its mills yearly, losing about the above period was that of 1916, when \$182,526,300 of Liberty values went up in smoke.

The loss figures shown above should not only give food for serious thought, but for serious action as well, when, as stated by competent authorities, a large percentage of these fires are due to preventable causes.

"While, under present conditions, it can be said to some extent are to be expected, owing to the heavy increase in the manufacture and storing of dangerous war munitions and supplies, and to activities of pacifists, spies, native born traitors, and pro-Germans with incendiary propensities, mainly exercised for the purpose of impeding our government in its operations against the enemies of foodstuffs to our allies, still an increase of \$30,000,000 in 1916 over 1915 and more than \$34,000,000 over 1915 can only be accounted for in full by crediting a material portion of them to carelessness and negligence, which in many cases might as well be termed criminal, and some measure should be found to treat them as such."

LITTLE CIRCUS INSURANCE.

Accident and life insurance were a result of the rather dire conditions involving the British Isles. Losses were expected to be comparatively small. Circus people, because of the special hazards of their calling, are usually unable to get accident insurance, and their life insurance is raised up to meet the cost of the same.

There was a comparatively small amount of such insurance as carried by people in that business.

The Midland Central will have a heavy liability for those killed and injured by an accident, and operating the road

the per capita will be charged to it as part of the operating costs.

ILLINOIS FEDERATION.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Insurance Federation will be held at 7 o'clock this evening in the auditorium of the Chicago Board of Trade, 11 East Jackson Boulevard.

The president of the National Council of Insurance Federations will be the principal speaker. The hour is made early in order to permit adjournment in time to meet the usual evening entertainment. A number of agents from outside the city will be present.

COMPENSATION BUREAU CHANGES.

P. F. Garrett of Chicago, who supervised the compensation bureau of the Employers Service bureau, will take charge temporarily of the Minnesota branch pending the appointment of a successor. L. E. Keay, manager, who has entered military service, Chicago, is made manager of the Indiana branch, succeeding T. G. Roots, who has entered the service of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. E. E. Gandy formerly a representative of the Chicago bureau becomes manager of the Iowa and Nebraska territory.

INSURANCE NOTES.

James F. Hastings, assistant United States manager of the North British and Mercantile for the last sixteen years died last week at a home in Chicago.

The taking of testimony and depositions in the suit begun by the attorney general of Illinois against certain fire insurance companies with respect to their practices disclosed last week, and a decision is promised.

Charles N. Wright of Chicago, who represented the general court of the New Amsterdam County for Illinois outside of Cook county, has been appointed to a position on the Municipal Court of Pittsburgh. He will make his headquarters in Chicago and travel principally in Illinois.

BOSTON STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

MINING.

Am. Zinc Co. 100 750 74% 74%

Alumina Gold 10 750 74% 74%

Gold 500 150 14% 14%

Art. Com. 250 140 14% 14%

Cal & Arts. 20 67 67% 67%

Centennial 50 11 11% 11%

Copper Range 50 40 40% 40%

Davis Gold 100 40 40% 40%

Davis Poly. 125 87 87% 87%

East Gold 20 50 50% 50%

Imperial 50 50 50% 50%

Indians Creek 50 20 20% 20%

Mosby 50 00 00% 00%

New Araratian 50 15 15% 15%

Gold 50 50 50% 50%

Gold Creek 50 10 10% 10%

Green Copper 100 15 15% 15%

Hanover 10 15 15% 15%

Mo. Zinc 20 50 50% 50%

CONNECTING RYS. PASSES DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED

No Probability of Further Action Until December.

The committee of trustees of the Chicago City and Connecting railways met yesterday and passed the dividend on the preferred shares. Members of the collateral trust committee said there is no probability of the dividend question being considered until December, when a vote on the January payment is due.

The preferred is cumulative to the date of January 1, 1913.

Three Per Cent Paid in 1911.

Three per cent was paid in 1911, \$7.50 in 1912, and \$2.50 in 1913.

The year in which the full \$4.50 dividend was paid was 1912, and the last semi-annual dividend was July, 1911.

Nothing has been paid on the common certificates since July, 1912.

The company earned ample surplus and have paid \$1.50 and still leave a safe margin.

The directors decided however, that the uncertainty of the future was such that it would be conservative to pay the full \$4.50.

The Chicago City railroads are the principal subsidiary paid the full \$4.50 per cent dividend yesterday.

There are no earnings in the towns to the south of the city are unusually favorable earnings.

There is no certainty, however, that any of the underlying properties can maintain their dividends.

Extensions Planned.

All of the companies are committed

to certain extensions and betterments

which are ordinarily paid for out of

proceeds of bond sales, and the

expenses of 1907 contemplate that

they shall be so financed.

The bond issue is getting into a condition in

which a bond cannot be sold,

not at a prohibitive rate. It may

be necessary for the underlying

companies to suspend dividends in or-

der to finance extensions.

CHICAGO STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Not High. Low. Close. chg.

Stocks, etc. Payable. Record.

June 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

July 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

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CORN BULGE LOST AS LONGS SELL; FINISH AT LOSS

Scare Over Frost Reports Main Cause for Early Strength.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.
Bulges in grain raised to hold yesterday and the close was at the lowest, with losses of 4¢ to 5¢ a bushel on April 1 to 3¢ on May 1, later on August 1 to 4¢. The market in the southwest lost 1¢ to 1¢ 1/2 and oats 3¢ to 1¢ 1/2 in Minneapolis, while corn lost 1¢ in Winnipeg 1¢ 1/2, due to rains in western Canada and liquidation in that market. Provisions were unsettled, with the close 1¢ higher on pork, 2¢ lower on unchanged for lard, and 6¢ higher for short ribs.

Frost Damage to Corn.

Frosts in parts of Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, as shown by reports of the weather bureau, caused a sharp reaction in corn prices after an early break, despite the claims that no damage had been done except in a few localities. July had a range of 2¢ to 3¢. Bartlett-Praeger, Clement-Curtis, and Lamson Bros. absorbed the offerings on the early break. This caused the local elevators to turn to the market, and made a rapid advance, an overbought condition developed later, and when shipping orders appeared the support was poor, while trade being at the bottom, with July at \$1.43¢ and August at \$1.46¢. Updike, Clement-Curtis and Lamson were the best sellers on the advance.

Heavy rains fell in parts of Kansas and will be of immense benefit. Frost was not unexpected in all sections of the belt except Kansas. Reports of a better cash demand had little effect, although shipping sales were 2¢, but the largest in some time. Receipts of 32¢ care were readily absorbed, with prices unchanged to the highest of the latest quotations.

Primary receipts and shipments were smaller than last year. In the visible supply there was a decrease of \$55,000,000, while local stocks gained 24,000,000, but had no effect.

Country Sells New Oats.

Country offerings of new oats to arrive are increasing. A fair business was done on the basis of 1¢ over August for sixty day shipment. Handlers generally bid August price for shipment by Aug. 20. The market was hedged by July 15. The market was in no great danger of going into effect today as it was active competition amongst local elevator interests for the day's receipts, and premiums on No. 8 whites advanced from \$1.46 to \$1.50 over July, closing at the top.

Export bids were below a cost basis, but outside sales sold 25,000 bushels at 13¢ 1/2 over Chicago July 10, and 13¢ over August. The cash situation, however, had no effect on futures, as commission and cash houses were on the selling side, especially of August, and at times were values more than a fraction above Saturday's finish. June closed at 75¢ 1/2, 10¢ 1/2, and 11¢ 1/2, and August at 87¢ 1/2.

Receipts were 271 care. Primary receipts were larger and shipments smaller than last year. Exports 100,000 bushels against \$17,000,000 last year. Crop reports were generally favorable and rains in Kansas and Canada were beneficial. A decrease of \$1.21,000 but in the visible was a surprise to the trade. Seaboard stocks were heavily reduced and local stocks cut down 25,000 bushels.

Barley on Food Basis.

Rye declined 1¢, demand being slow despite the low price. Minneapolis quoted 15¢ off at the last, while Milwaukee was 2¢ lower. No. 2 sold at \$1.15. Receipts here 6 care, and in the northwest 25 care.

Milling and malting barley has gone to a feed basis, malting demand having ceased, and is expected to remain absent until the new crop is available.

Primary receipts 5¢ to 6¢ lower. Milwaukee 2¢ lower, and Milwaukee 2¢ lower. Sales were at \$1.10 to \$1.15. Receipts here 20 care, and in the northwest 12 care.

Flaxseed at Duluth closed 4¢ to 5¢ lower. July, \$1.95; October, \$1.77; November, 5¢ to 6¢ lower. The three leading mills 12¢ lower. Total 12 care.

Timothy seed firm, Sept. 10, sold at 25¢. Country lots, 25¢ to 27¢ per bushel, Toledo, unchanged to 2¢ 1/2 higher. September, \$4.15; October and December, \$4.00; March \$4.40. Clovers need no market. Toledo, unchanged to 2¢ 1/2 lower. Cash, \$1.50; October, \$1.25. Receipts here 10 care, and in the northwest 12 care.

Lard is Feature. Lard was most active in the provision list, but bought early by commission houses, who turned to the selling side, later making a reaction from the early buyers. Ribs were picked up quickly and made small gains, as offerings were light and there were inquiries from the food administration for supplies for Great Britain. The federal government is buying all the time.

Imports of lard from the seaboard last week were 6,940,000 lbs, and bacon 22,318,000 lbs, against 2,972,000 lbs of lard and 7,540,000 lbs bacon last year. Shipments from here for forty-eight hours were larger of lard and bacon than last year. The late weakness in corn had some effect. Hogs were lower early and stronger later, with receipts over last year's price follow:

Food.

June 14, June 23, June 25.
Mark. Low. High. Close.
July 1. 25.00 24.50 25.10 25.00
July 2. 24.50 24.00 24.50 24.00
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WANTED—MALE HELP.

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necessary. Good start-
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Ability to handle girls essen-
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COOK
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For work in folding paper box factory; \$15

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GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER; GOOD

WAGES; NO WASHING.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER; NO

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GENERAL HOUSEWORK; NO

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STORE, WITH 4 DIVISIONS, AND BASEMENT,
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